

PART VI

S O C I A L

SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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VITAL STATISTICS

1. The Vital Statistics Instruction Manual for 1948, outlining rules and procedures in vital statistics collection, was completed in December. The manual, to be distributed to each myun and gun in the provinces of South Korea, contains the numbers assigned to governmental statistics offices in South Korea. This numbering system will simplify transfer of reports to punch cards.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

2. Seoul Middle School was the first of the middle and primary schools to start the tuberculin testing and mass chest X-ray program, as part of the National School Health Survey which will cover all schools in South Korea. All of the students were examined before the school closed early in December. Preliminary statistics from the tests are being formulated.

3. The National Venereal Disease Center in Seoul was officially opened on 3 December. These ceremonies included an inspection of the center by Brigadier General C. G. Helmick, Deputy Military Governor, and the Director of the Department of Public Health and Welfare. The center is completely outfitted with American equipment, and extends its service free to any Korean. Besides a large out-patient department, there are 65 beds available for in-patients. A total of 191 patients were treated in December, with an average of 4 to 8 new patients a day. Inspection of the four venereal disease clinics in Seoul showed that all were operation satisfactorily.

4. The milk station at the National Health Center in Seoul was reported operating smoothly in December. Whole milk was furnished daily to between 150 to 200 infants.

5. In order to further the plague control program initiated in November (see November SKIG ACTIVITIES), meetings of all Public Health officials were held in Seoul and in the provinces in December. The purpose of these meetings was discussion of ways and means to carry out the program. Special vigilance, to prevent entrance of plague into South Korea, was maintained along the 38th parallel and at all seaports. As another part of the program, a Rat Control School was held in Seoul from 1-3 December and was attended by 40 people from provincial sanitation sections, Port Quarantine Stations and quarantine stations along the 38th parallel. A special Rat Control fund of 1,420,000 won was allocated by the Department of Public Health and Welfare during December to help carry out the program.

6. The communicable disease picture for December was relatively static and indicated low disease incidences. As compared to December 1946, the reports of diseases from the provinces showed a marked decrease. This drop is seen especially in typhus, typhoid and smallpox. In December 1946, the typhus incidence in South Korea was 117 cases; in December 1947, only 4 cases were reported. Typhoid fever cases in December 1946 numbered 239; the number in December 1947 was 24 cases. Smallpox incidences in December 1946 totaled 41; in December 1947 only two cases were reported. The general decrease in communicable diseases may be attributed to: (a) disease control programs; (b) education in disease prevention among the people through posters, radios and newspapers; (c) increased amount of biologicals and therapeutic drugs made available to the Koreans; and (d) establishment of clinics and health centers. The outstanding example of the results of control measures in 1947 is in cholera prevention. In 1946, cholera cases in the epidemic of South Korea totaled 15,748, with 10,191 deaths. There were 14 cases and 10 deaths from cholera in 1947, during the months of October and November.

MEDICAL SERVICES

7. 1948 plans for refresher courses in laboratory training include clinical and chemical laboratory work to be given at the National Chemical Laboratory in Seoul, and bacteriological work at the Vaccine Laboratory in Seoul. Arrangements have been made with the Masan Tuberculosis Sanitarium in Kyongsang-namdo to give short courses to doctors and hospital technicians on the use of X-ray machines and in making laboratory diagnoses.

NURSING AFFAIRS

8. Translation into Korean of the "Manual of Nursing Procedures," for use in nurses' training, was completed by the Department of Public Health and Welfare in December. Illustrative drawings for it are being made. The translation into Korean of "Introduction to Materia Medica for Nurses" was practically completed and ready for review by the end of the month.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Swine

9. Statistics on swine plague (pasteurellosis) have been reported from the Veterinary Sections of six provinces in South Korea. These statistics, covering two months, 15 September to 15 November, show the total number of swine lost from this disease was 6,123. Total loss, through death and sickness, was estimated at 123,488,500 won. The average value of swine which died or were killed because of this disease was calculated at 15,000 won per head. Pigs which recovered lost at

least one-third of their potential value. Although this report covers only six of the southern provinces, the figures involve twelve and one-half percent of all swine in South Korea.

Horses

10. The 58 horses received from Japan in November were turned over to the National Police on 5 December (see November SKIG ACTIVITIES). While at the National Veterinary Quarantine Station at Pusan, the animals received clinical examinations, mallein tests for glanders, and blood tests for equine infectious anemia.

Cattle

11. The semi-annual tuberculin test was given to all dairy cattle on the 45 dairy farms in Kyonggi-do during December. Tests revealed no tuberculosis.

PHARMACEUTICAL AFFAIRS

12. Early in December, 24 narcotic inspectors were appointed to the National Narcotic Section and Provincial Narcotic Sub-station of Kangwon-do to inspect the equipment of narcotic handlers.

13. The total number of narcotic licenses issued, as of 29 December, was 2,856. Five were to manufacturers, one to repackagers, 35 to wholesalers, 148 to pharmacists and 2,667 to doctors.

14. In December, 13 narcotic raids were made in Seoul, with 15 persons arrested for handling illegal narcotics. Approximately 780 grams of narcotics and several thousand ampules of opium products, with the equipment, were confiscated.

15. Allocation of 5 X-ray generators during December were made to Severance Hospital in Seoul, the Seoul Capitol Dispensary, Seoul Electric Company Hospital, Taegu Provincial Hospital in Kyongsang-pukto and Seoul Red Cross Hospital.

16. During the week ending 22 December, 30 carloads of medical supplies, including raw materials for drug manufacture, were shipped to the Chosun Veterinary Supply Company, Korean Dental Supply Company and Korea Pharmaceutical Promoting Company.

LABORATORIES

17. Tables 1-4 show the status of biologicals as of the end of December 1947. Due to lack of electric power and cold weather, production of biologicals was curtailed at the National Vaccine Laboratory in Seoul (table 1). The three South Korean laboratories producing biologicals are: (a) National Vaccine Laboratory at Seoul; (b) Institute for Veterinary Research at Anyang, Kyonggi-do; and (c) Institute for Veterinary Research, Pusan, Kyongsang-namdo. They base their production on requisitions established by the Bureaus of Preventive Medicine and Veterinary Affairs. The Vaccine Laboratory at Seoul produced human biologicals (table 1). Production is chiefly determined by season. Thus, as smallpox is most prevalent in fall and winter, the laboratory in December was completing the production of smallpox vaccine required for the current season. The Institute for Veterinary Research at Pusan prepared additional human smallpox vaccine (table 4). Cholera is most prevalent in the spring and summer, therefore no new vaccine was prepared in December (table 1). Typhus and typhoid occur in the winter months, so the preparation and disposition of the vaccine will increase. The diagnostic antigens and antiserums are produced in small quantities only for distribution to the provinces of South Korea for tests on diseases. The significance of the production of biologicals can readily be seen in

the communicable disease reports. The increased biological production in 1947 had a direct bearing on the low and relatively static communicable disease picture as reported for December 1947 (see PREVENTIVE MEDICINE).

18. The production according to season pertains to animal as well as human biologicals. Such diseases as fowlpest and blackleg are not seasonal, and accordingly necessitate constant preparation of vaccine and serum (tables 3 and 4).

Table 1. Status of Biologicals (Korean)
National Institute for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases
Seoul, Korea, 23 November - 26 December 1947

<u>Biologic</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Produced</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On hand</u>
Typhoid vaccine	cc	0	99,350	782,230
Smallpox vaccine	vaccination	3,937,000	1,614,200	2,360,700
Typhus vaccine	cc	6,500	3,400	58,820
Cholera vaccine	cc	0	0	1,794,800
Diphtheria toxoid	cc	0	0	0
Rabies, human	treatment	143	152	11
Pertussis vaccine	cc	0	95,700	94,580
Diphtheria antitoxin	cc	2,470	3,450	1,150
Typhoid Diagn. antigen	cc	760	400	360
Paratyphoid A Diagn. antigen	cc	760	360	400
Paratyphoid B Diagn. antigen	cc	760	160	500
Tuberculin Diagn. antigen	cc	1,500	1,680	0
Typhus Diagn. antigen	cc	760	300	460
Typhoid Diagn. antiserum	cc	0	14	62
Paratyphoid A Diagn. antiserum	cc	0	14	72
Paratyphoid B Diagn. antiserum	cc	0	14	72
Cholera Diagn. antiserum, O.	cc	0	0	0
Dysentery Diagn. antiserum, V.	cc	0	0	0
Dysentery Diagn. antiserum, Shiga	cc	0	4	18
Rinderpest vaccine	cc	0	400,000	150,000
Rabies vaccine, canine	cc	4,900	7,350	4,900
Tetanus antiserum	cc	0	60	100
Dysentery, foreign	cc	0	4	18

SOURCE: Department of Public Health and Welfare.

Table 2. Status of Biologicals (American) a/
National Institution for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases
Seoul, Korea, 23 November - 26 December 1947

<u>Biologic</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Imported</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On hand</u>
Typhus vaccine	cc	0	0	53,640
Diphtheria toxoid	cc	0	30	100
Tetanus toxoid	cc	0	0	13,990
Tetanus antiserum	vial	0	0	3,249
Plague vaccine	cc	0	1,440	3,100
Diphtheria antitoxin	vial	0	0	0

a/ Imported from the United States.

SOURCE: Department of Public Health and Welfare.

Table 3. Status of Biologicals (Korean)
National Institute for Veterinary Research, Anyang, South Korea
31 October - 27 December 1947

<u>Biologic</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Produced</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On hand</u>
Blackleg vaccine	cc	40,000	1,200	62,300
Blackleg serum	cc	14,000	0	35,600
Anthrax vaccine	cc	0	1,200	63,640
Anthrax serum (equine)	cc	500	0	500
Anthrax serum (bovine)	cc	22,000	9,000	52,000
Fowlpest vaccine	cc	0	50,000	13,800
Pullorum antigen	cc	500	400	770
Rabies vaccine (canine)	cc	0	0	500
Rinderpest vaccine	cc	0	0	500
Rinderpest serum	cc	0	14,200	78,620
Hemorrhagic septecimia vaccine	cc	49,000	9,000	37,100
Infectious pneumonia vaccine	cc	47,500	55,000	37,300
Tuberculin (bovine)	cc	0	50	600
Hog paratyphoid vaccine	cc	43,000	16,000	27,000

SOURCE: Department of Public Health and Welfare.

Table 4. Status of Biologicals (Korean)
National Institute for Veterinary Research, Pusan, South Korea
26 October - 28 December 1947

<u>Biologic</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Produced</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On hand</u>
Blackleg vaccine	cc	10,640	268,000	74,000
Blackleg serum	cc	0	16,500	26,700
Anthrax vaccine	cc	30,800	0	10,790
Anthrax serum (equine)	cc	0	22,800	20,200
Anthrax serum (bovine)	cc	0	15,500	4,000
Fowlpest vaccine	cc	163,000	64,700	0
Pullorum antigen	cc	0	200	4,720
Rinderpest vaccine	cc	13,000	0	9,500
Rinderpest serum	cc	0	0	15,600
Hemorrhagic septicemia vaccine	cc	34,600	113,900	58,700
Infectious pneumonia vaccine	cc	160	110,000	3,200
Tuberculin (bovine)	cc	0	80	280
Mallein	cc	0	610	1,820
Anthrax precipitin	cc	0	350	570
Hemolysin antisheep blood	cc	0	540	770
Smallpox vaccine	vaccination	2,764,000	5,120,000	639,000
Malleus antigen	cc	0	400	36,500
Malleus bact. emulsion	cc	0	0	8,800
Contagious pneumonia of cattle				
antigen	cc	0	0	3,300
Mixed serum of 3rd virus and swine				
influenza	cc	0	0	9,600
Positive serum of contagious plural				
pneumonia of cattle	cc	0	0	0

SOURCE: Department of Public Health and Welfare.

Nutrition Survey

19. A food consumption survey of South Korea was made by the Bureau of Laboratories, Department of Public Health and Welfare, from 30 October to 3 December 1947. Thirty-four selected areas were divided into the following general categories: (a) Capital cities; (b) Agricultural villages; (c) Fishing villages; (d) Forestry or mountainous terrain; and (e) Special areas, i.e., mining, industrial, Cheju-do. Investigators to conduct the survey were trained at the National Chemistry Laboratories at Seoul from 27 October to 1 November. The survey included 4,676 families. Food consumed by each family was weighed for one day. In selecting the families for the survey, the classification used was: one-third with a high standard of living; one-third, a medium standard; and one-third, a low standard of living. Unfortunately it is impossible to know at this time the actual distribution these standards of living cover in South Korean society. Thus the value of the findings are greatly limited.

20. The chief conclusion of value is that the farm families surveyed were consuming more than the number of calories necessary for health (set at 2,400 calories per day), while those families living in cities and industrial areas were consuming less. The survey is accurate only insofar as it represents the caloric consumption of 4,676 families in South Korea at the time of the survey, and cannot be taken as a survey representative of the food consumption of the whole of South Korea.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

21. Physical examinations of all the 320 children at the National School for the Blind and Deaf in Seoul were completed by the middle of December. The degree of blindness or deafness was studied, and results are being compiled for further action

22. The survey of Child Welfare Institutions in South Korea continued during December. Examinations and individual medical records were made for all of the 2,000 children in the 17 Seoul Welfare Institutions. Tuberculin and Schick tests were given, and followed by X-rays of children whose tuberculin tests were positive.

23. The "1947-48 Welfare Housing Plan" was proceeding satisfactorily in December. Over one-third of the number of houses planned had been completed by 31 December (see HOUSING).

24. A Christmas program was carried out under the leadership of the XXIV Corps Chaplain's Office and with the cooperation of provincial welfare bureaus. American military units were each assigned an orphanage and provided parties, toys, candy, food and substantial gifts of clothing amounting in many orphanages to \$300. Fifty-six children's institutions were recipients. In addition, 1,700 Junior Red Cross gift boxes were distributed. In all, nearly 4,000 needy children in institutions were benefited, and much good will was promoted. Many military units plan to continue to assist orphanages.

Refugee Camps

25. The Korean Directors of the 9 National Refugee Camps along the 38° parallel were called to Seoul for individual and group conferences 1-2 December. The purpose of the conferences was to improve the general administration of the camps. Among the topics discussed were the following:

- a. Special problems, such as maintenance of adequate stocks of food and water supplies and clearing of tents during snowfall;
- b. Integration of medical services, such as medical care, medical supply costs, and quarantine and inoculation services;
- c. Supplies and distribution of clothing, with more detailed records and general priority order governing distribution; and
- d. Preparation of financial records.

26. By 22 December, the following number of large tents had been winterized at the camps:

<u>Location of camp</u>	<u>No. of tents winterized</u>
Kaesong	17
Oijongbu	16
Chunchon	4
Pochon	4
Tangduchon	4
Tosong	4
Chongdon	4
Chumunjin	3
Hyunggipo	1
Total	57

27. Visits by Welfare officials to the camps at Kaesong and Oijongbu showed the winterization program to be generally satisfactory. Additional clothing supplies were sent to Kaesong Refugee Camp for destitute refugees. The water supply system there had been completed, and minimum laundry and washing facilities were available.

28. A report was received from the camp at Chongdan that a number of refugees from North Korea were brought in with mild to severe cases of frostbite. As a result, booklets on the immediate treatment for frostbite are being prepared for the 9 refugee camps.

Translation of Laws

29. Translation of all old Korean laws pertaining to institutional care is being made by the Welfare Bureau of the Department of Public Health and Welfare. These laws include the Boys' Law, Vagrant Childrens' Law, and laws for the support of institutions. The laws are being translated and reviewed in an effort to make constructive suggestions for future improvement of basic social welfare legislation.

WOMEN'S SECTION

30. "Hygiene and Sanitation" was the subject of a conference on 11, 12 and 13 December for provincial representatives of the Women's Section of the Department of Public Health and Welfare. Members of the Mothers Club of Seoul also attended the conference. Through the cooperation of the Office of Civil Information and the Department of Public Information, a film on child education was shown.

KOREAN RED CROSS

Organization

31. The Korean Red Cross was organized with the advisory assistance of American Red Cross personnel, and became an organized and recognized system by an Act of Incorporation signed by the Military Governor on 16 March 1947. There are ten chapters with the headquarters office in the City of Seoul; a chapter in Incheon, Kyonggi-do; and chapters in each of the other eight provinces, including the island province of Cheju-do.

32. "Developing under the complex political changes that are taking place in this country, the Korean Red Cross has surprisingly seemed to be little affected," is the statement made by the American Adviser of the Korean Red Cross. "It is probably true that the society has become too much identified with the political policies of some of the Central Committee who are members of the present South Korean Interim Government. It is impossible to estimate how important this sentiment may be or how it may affect the coming Fund Campaign this spring. Any opinions held by other groups have not hindered the development of the organization or influenced its policies; nor have members of the Central Committee thus far used the organization to further personal political ambitions. Any tendencies in that direction have not been realized."

33. The Red Cross maintains five clinics, 2 in Seoul, and one each in Pusan, Chinju and Taegu. In addition, the Korean Red Cross Hospital in Seoul, with a 230 bed capacity and large out-patient department, is maintained by the Korean Red Cross. This Seoul hospital conducts a three-year nurses' training school in addition

to regular hospital functions. The activities of the Red Cross center around the hospital and the clinics, as well as voluntary relief work.

Conferences

34. Two conferences, attended by chapter representatives, were held in Seoul in December. From 1-3 December, a conference was held to initiate the representatives into the work of disaster relief. Following the conference 1,000 copies of the Disaster handbook, printed by the Central office in Seoul, were distributed to the chapters in South Korea.

35. The second conference, held from 1-8 December, gave brief training to the Red Cross Chapter representatives in the organization of production units of women volunteers. The major undertaking of these volunteers will center around cutting and making of cloth into garments for distribution to refugees. This cloth is furnished by the Welfare Bureau, Department of Public Health and Welfare. The Seoul Chapter began work on this program in December.

36. The greatest drawback to the work of the Red Cross in South Korea is the lack of trucks for transportation.

SECTION 2

EDUCATION

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BUDGET ESTIMATE 1948-49

1. During the month of December the Korean and the American Staff of the Department of Education completed the proposed 1948-49 education budget (table 1) which totaled 3,128,979,081 won.

Table 1. Budget 1947-48 and Requested Budget 1948-49, Department of Education,
Seoul, Korea
(Won)

Bureau and Sections	1947-48 Budget	1948-49 Requested
Bureau of Administration	8,925,400	10,339,000
Bureau of Adult Education	16,328,400	24,462,000
Bureau of Textbooks	5,120,200	7,553,200
Bureau of Common Schools <u>a/</u>	1,337,188,500	2,482,876,990 <u>d/</u>
Bureau of Higher Schools <u>b/</u> Operations	2,698,400	4,999,526
1. Pusan Fisheries College	6,607,400	40,000,000
2. Pusan Liberal Arts & Science	0	5,000,000
3. Taegu Agriculture College	5,698,900	25,952,880
4. Taegu Normal College	4,520,300	12,000,540
5. Seoul National University	162,744,400	275,000,000
6. Teacher Training	68,138,600	145,000,000
Bureau of Culture Operations	7,662,600	9,988,701
1. National Library	3,940,700	5,500,000
2. National Museum	2,679,300	6,000,000
3. Science Museum	2,244,800	3,500,000
4. National Museum of Anthropology	1,375,400	2,499,240
Bureau of Meteorology	20,129,200	31,109,320
American Language Institute	229,400	499,920
Director's Office	258,800	274,400
Archives	2,195,880	1,994,114
Teacher Training Center <u>c/</u>	0	28,920,000
Section of Research & Special Subjects	1,555,900	5,509,250
TOTAL	1,660,242,480	3,128,979,081